



THE

KNIGHT



VOL. 10 No. 3 #57. The LITHUANIAN Numismatic Assoc. Frank Passic, ED. Oct-Nov. 1987

NEW LNA TYPEWRITER!

Thanks to the generous donations from our LNA members, your editor has purchased a high quality Olympia "Startype" typewriter which will aid greatly in typing up THE KNIGHT and other projects.

The total cost of the project came to \$687.06 which included the typewriter, several extra cartridges of ribbon, two extra flywheels with different type styles, plus some correction tape. All this is designed to give THE KNIGHT A BETTER LOOK which will make it easier reading for everyone involved in the LNA.

On the next page is a brief brochure description of the typewriter which you can read yourself to get an idea of what we purchased.

A most welcome feature on this typewriter is the Justified Format mode, which makes the right hand margin even and spaces the words out properly. Isn't this nice?

This editor is still learning how to use this machine properly, but as time goes on hopefully you will see more fancy things done here with this machine.

Please let us know how you feel about the "new look" here in THE KNIGHT as you read it. I have tried to use a variety of styles to show what this typewriter will do, so you be the judge.

Continued on pg. 2...

THREE LITHUANIAN COMMUNITY TOKENS

BY PETER S. HORVITZ

Since the February-March, 1987 issue of The Knight in which my article "New Philadelphia Token Discovered," I have discovered three



new Lithuanian community tokens, including two items from Philadelphia.

The first of these tokens is very similar to the piece described in my previous article, issued by the same organization, the Lithuanian American Citizen's Club, and with the same inscriptions and devices. This token varies however, in that it is considerably larger, 23 mm. compared to 18.5 mm., and that it is struck on an octagonal flan. The lettering on this piece is also larger. This piece, like the smaller version, is struck in brass.

The second new token, also from Philadelphia, and also from a Republican organization, is struck in zinc and measures 24 mm. This piece is from the ninth Street Lithuanian Republican Alliance of 322 N 9th st., Philadelphia, PA. This club organized on November 1, 1908, and ceased to exist by the end of 1929, as it does not appear in the 1929 Philadelphia city directory, published near the end of that year. The obverse reads, "N.S.L.R.A./OF/PHILA." The reverse is inscribed, "ORGANIZED/NOV.1st/1908."

Continued on page 2...

2.

NEW LNA TYPEWRITER!

Continued from pg. 1...

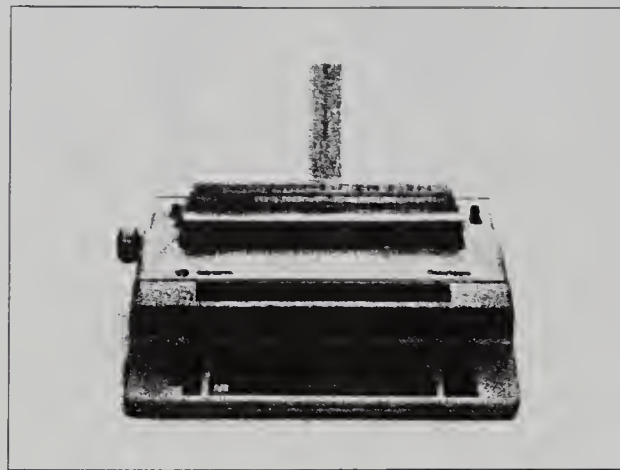
There are some questions which you as our readers can answer. Do you prefer this style of type, or that style as appears on page 4, which is called "prestige?" Do you like the typed headline on the left on page 1, or do you prefer the enlargement by photocopier machine style on the right? Do you prefer typed page numbers, or rubbed numbers? Do you want drawn lines between articles, or just the nice spacing as you see here? How about rub on headlines like we used before verses the typed? Those are just some of the questions we'll have to answer together as members of the LNA.

As editor of **THE KNIGHT**, I want to thank all of you who participated and made this typewriter possible.

Sincerely,

Frank Passic

Frank Passic,
EDITOR



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The Olympia Startype is an electronic memory typewriter with many automated typing and editing capabilities that make easy work of everyday office applications: correspondence, form letters, preprinted forms and so much more!

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- Built-in parallel Centronics interface

Options

- Serial RS-232C interface
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THREE LITHUANIAN COMMUNITY TOKENS

Continued from page 1...

The third of my new tokens is from Waukegan, Illinois. This token measures 25 mm. and is struck in aluminum. The obverse reads, "LITHUANIAN/AUDITORIUM/901/LINCOLN AVE/WAUKEGAN, IL," and the reverse, "GOOD FOR/25¢/IN TRADE." This piece appears to be quite recent, but my attempt to locate the place through the Waukegan directory assistance revealed that there is no such current listing. Perhaps a reader of **THE KNIGHT** from the Waukegan area can tell more about this token.

[Editor's note: See the August-September 1985 issue in which we feature the Waukegan tokens.]



WE VERY MUCH APPRECIATE ARTICLES SENT IN
BY OUR LNA MEMBERS!

LITHUANIAN WAR INVALIDS ASSOCIATION TOKENS

It isn't too often that you will come across a genuine Lithuanian token used in Lithuania itself. At least, I have heard of almost none!

This month we are happy to feature a genuine set of Lithuanian tokens which were issued by the Lithuanian War Invalids Association (Karo Invalidams Selpti Komitetu).

According to the Lietuvai Encyclopedia (translated for us here by Val Matelis), "The Lithuanian War Invalids Association was founded December 12, 1923 in Kaunas at the initiative of John Barcius and others. The association accepted all war invalids, Lithuanian citizens, who lost their health in service of the Lithuanian Army; all Lithuanian National guardsmen and partisans who lost their health while serving in the army; war invalids of the first World War who are Lithuanian citizens; and war invalids of the first World War who are foreign citizens who with arms or by some other means assisted in Lithuania's war for freedom.

The Association provides for the improvement of invalids livelihood. Its income includes a subsidy from the Internal Affairs Ministry, its members dues, and profits from affairs and concerts, and donations. The Association was able to lease from the government, the Ziezmariu Manor, where its members were able to relax in the summer for a small fee. A sanitarium was also built for them in Palanga. The Association maintained close contact with the Committee to Aid War Invalids whose permanent Director was General Nagavicius. The Association's first president was J. Barcius; later, until the Communists shut it down in 1940, its president was Simon Stanaitis. The Association



issued its annual publication, the Lithuanian War Invalid (Lietuvos Karo Invalidas) beginning in 1928. It was published by P. Sestakauskas Sarvus in 1936."

Pictured above are two tokens used by the Lithuanian War Invalids Association. They apparently are brass tokens, and the inscriptions have been incused into them.

OBVERSE: On top is "10 ct." or "20 ct." Below that are the unknown large initials of "T.K.R.," which we would appreciate anyone letting us know what they mean!

REVERSE: On the very bottom on two lines are found: "L.K.I.S.K. (arched)," and "KAUNE," meaning "Kaunas." The 10 ct. planchet appears to be approximately 22 mm. diameter, while the 20 ct. token is about 26 mm. diameter, if the photographs we found these on were true to size.

We wonder if any of our readers had ever seen any of these before, or know anything about this group's history which might give us a clue as to the actual use of these tokens. Perhaps they were used in their Palanga resort, or in their "gift-shop," or wherever. In any case, these tokens represent a true numismatic find for us. These were found pictured on a group of photographs originally owned by the late Dr Alexander M. Rackus and now part of the collection of the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture in Chicago. I might add that now since the Museum is all moved, I have been finally able to begin to sort some things in the numismatic department which I never had the time before to go through, and have been coming up with a lot of items which will be good to feature in future issues of *The Knight*. If you have any unusual items which we haven't featured anywhere yet, let us know about them!

LITHUANIAN SMALL CHANGE (Pinigeliai)

By Zenonas Duksa

Lithuania's own money appeared in the second half of the 12th century. They were silver ingots, grivna shaped as semioval bars, heavier than 100 grams. In the middle of the 14-15th centuries, they were triangular shaped bars (170-185 gr.) cut in halves and known as pal-tinas (85-95 gr.). In the 14th-15th century period there began to be struck the oldest Lithuanian silver coins. Written sources named them "peniazi," that is, they were called "small change [pinigeliai]." Historical documents contain this word as far back as 1397.

The first of our own struck coins remains one of the most uncertain problems of Lithuanian numismatics. Even today we cannot place their striking locale or the date. Their chronological circulating limits are uncertain, as well as their spreading area, metrological characteristics and other aspects. The purpose of this article is to attempt an answer to this and other questions.

The earliest Lithuanian coins have no other inscription than "PECHAT," have no date or ruler's image. Therefore, studying this and other questions, stress is laid generally on heraldic and sphragistic elements. There are no written sources available. So, analyzing the various problems relating to the first struck Lithuanian coins, findings can be of great value, especially money troves. For we can judge the circulation of the coins and their concealment date by the composition of the trove. The dating of Lithuanian struck coins in a trove can be presumed from the dating of foreign coins found together there, whose striking dates are generally known.

There are four types of Lithuanian coins known. Many students believe that the oldest Lithuanian coins are those whose one side is designated with a spear end and a cross, while the other side bears the inscription "PECHAT (that is, a seal)." It is strongly believed that Algirdas struck such coins. This conclusion is supported by these factors: Algirdas ruled the Vitebsk duchy for many years. His first wife was Maria, daughter of Vasilus' son Jaroslav, the last duke of Vitebsk; while the second--was the duchess of Tvere, Julia, daughter of Michael, son of Duke Alexander. Algirdas' daughters married Russian dukes. So his entire life was con-

[This article appeared in "Mokslas Ir Gyvenimas" (Science and Life) August, 1986, pp. 32-33, published in Soviet-occupied Lithuania.

This article is typed with the "prestige" style of type, and is your editor's favorite. It looks nice and is easier to read than regular typewriter printing. What do you readers think? Would you like to see The KNIGHT typed with this throughout the whole issue from now on?]



Coins of
Vytautas
and
Casimir
[According
to the
author]

nected with Russian dukes and one must assume that from the Grand Duke's Dmitri Ivanovich's (1339-1389) coins, which were struck in the 6th or 7th decade of the 14th century, and bore the inscription 'PECHAT.'

Findings of this type coin in Lithuania are not numerous, and their circulating area was small. This leads us to believe that period of striking was not long, and their circulation scanty. At this time, only five spots are known in Lithuania: in three cases they were found in hoards. Several of these coins find spots are known in the Belorussian territory (in the Gardinas region). [Note: this was Lithuanian territory at the time].

One of the largest of this type coin hoards was found in Kaunas, at Sanciai, in 1933. The hoard also contained Moldavia's Duke (regent) Peter I Mushato (1373-1392), four silver grasis, which were struck no later than 1377, and so came into Lithuania during 1377 or 1378. That they could not have come in later, the composition of the hoard shows: there were no

some of the rulers of Checkia, among which was Vaclov IV (1378-1419) a Prague grosh of 1378, first struck by order of the ordinance. Most probably, during the time of the "PECHAT," type coin was being struck, the Prague groshes did not circulate, or at least, very few of them reached our country. So, the period during which the first type of Lithuanian coins were struck was most likely from 1373 to 1377. The much larger number of Lithuanian coins evident in this period over that of the Moldavians would indicate that during the time of concealment, the major type of coins in circulation would have been the local type.

That this type of Lithuanian coin were the oldest, another indication is that of the four Lithuanian type coins, these are the heaviest (0.73-1.45 gr.). Most likely, the basis for the weight of these coins was the sample of the triangular bar, the ruble (170-185 gr.) From it were struck 200 "PECHAT" type coins. It is noteworthy that in the 14th century Russia, the second half, the basis for the weight of the coins was also the bar-ruble.

The early type of coin differs from the others both in size and shape. Their diameter varies from 15 to 17 mm. (other types, 13-15 mm.). They are similar to a "bowl," whose one side (bearing the spearpoint and cross) was arched, while the other side (with the inscription PECHAT) was concave. That proceeded upon the coin planchets shape during the striking.

What could be the meaning on this type of coin of the pictured spearpoint with the cross? There are several explanations for this design. It is most probably the dynastic symbol of Duke Algirdas. This design has something in common with Algirdas (or Algirdas together with Skirgaila) emblems.

The heavy weight and substantial variation (from 0.73 to 1.45 gr.) of this type coin, and its large diameter, compared to other types of Lithuanian coins, the absence of the ring of dots (beads), and the high quality of silver, would sort of insure that the "PECHAT" type of coin was the oldest. Where these coins were struck, at this time it is impossible to say.

The second oldest Lithuanian coin type is that on which one side bears the design of the Gates of Gediminas, the main portals, and on the reverse, the spearpoint and cross. (Average weight: 0.30 gr.). These coins are assigned to

Kestutis. That is indicated by their area of expansion, and the contents of hoards in which they were found. In Lithuania, those coins were found in 5 hoards and 10 ancient graves. In addition, they were located in diggings on the island of Trakai and on the peninsula of the castle territory, and in Vilnius, near the intersection of the K. Giedris and J. Paleckis streets. Findings of them are known in the territory of the White Russia and the Ukraine, that is, lands of the old Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In the center of Volynia, in Lutsk alone, 2800 coins of this type were found. It is noteworthy that in the Ukraine, only this type of coin was found. A small part of them could have found their way there in Kestutis' time, but the greater part got there after his death, when Jogaila turned over Lutsk to Vytautas. Coins of Kestutis plied longer in the Ukraine than in Lithuania. It is believed that during Jogaila's reign, no new types of Lithuanian coins were struck, so Kestutis' coins remained current. Some writers believe that these coins were struck in Lutsk by Vytautas. As is known, the authority to strike coins belonged to the Grand Duke of Lithuania (that is, before 1392), Vytautas did not strike any coins.

In what years, approximately, were the coins of Kestutis struck? Judging from the fact that this type of coin has been found in Lithuanian hoards together with Vaclov IV 1378 Prague groshes, we can conclude that a small number of the latter coins found their way into Lithuania in that same year, or about 1378. This second type of Lithuanian coins must have been struck after Algirdas' death, since to date, none of these coins have been found in hoards together with the "PECHAT" coins. The approximate period of their striking apparently, would have been from 1379 to 1382. They were being used in Lithuania until the end of the 14th century.

Hoards with these coins have been found in Vilnius and in Kestutis' capital Trakai, and their environs, so we may surmise that they were struck at Vilnius or Trakai.

The third of four Lithuanian type coins, bears on one side The Knight (Vytis), and on the reverse, the Columns of Gediminas (average weight, 0.40 gr.). For this type coin in Lithuania, there are 23 find spots. In seven cases, they were in hoards, in 16, in ancient graves. In some cases, single coins have also been found.

In the opinion of many students, these coins were struck by Vytautas. During which period were they issued? Until the beginning of the 15th century, Vytautas did not strike any of his coins, because there was enough of Kestutis' coins in circulation.

Since most often in hoards with this third type of Lithuanian coin we find also Vaclov IV's two issues of the Prague groshes (1378 and 1407), these coins were most likely struck in the first decade of the 15th century. They remained in circulation through Vytautas' entire reign, and even to several years after his death.

LITHUANIAN COPPER SHILLINGS AND THEIR MINTAGES 1663-1667

BY: STASYS JANUŠONIS

Continued from
last issue...

8
LDK MARIENBURGO PINIGŲ KALYKLOS ATASKAITA
1666 m. kovo 5 d.—1666 m. spalio 8 d.

Originalas — Nežinomas.

Nuorašas — Ataskaita skelbiama iš šios kalyklos kontrolierių superintendanto LDK Žemės išdo raštininko ir Vilniaus komisijos komisaro Jono Eidziatavičiaus ir prisiekusiojo Žemės išdo raštininko Abramavičiaus nuorašų, įteiktų 1667 m. balandžio 2 d. Varšuvos seimo „Kvotos“ komisijos komisarams: a) — Bibl. Czartor., 2736, s. 169; b) — ЦГБ АН УССР, I 5953, I. 395.

Publikacija — Neskelbta ir nepanaudota literatūroje.

Summariusz roboty w Mennicy WXL Malborskiej, poczynszy ode dnia 5 Marty az do dnia 8 Octobris Anno^a 1666, iako przez samego Jm Pana Horna y Substitutow iego tak y przez P Ossowskiego^b Pisarza Skarbu JKM odprawowany^c za attentey od Rzpłey y od Skarbu WXL przydanych tudziez za inspekturą Jmci P Zawackiego Burgrabi Malborskiego od Jasnie Wielm. JmP Bąkowskiego^d Wdy Pomorskiego, Podskarbiego Ziem Pruskich do tey minnicy przydanego, którą robotę iz Gdanskimi funtami do roboty^e rzemieśników dawano y od nich odbierano. A Gdanski funt szelągów ma w sobie nad Krakowski funt więcej circiter groszy 8. Krakowski zas vigore Contraktus powinien tylko wynosic gro: 100. Prze to funty Gdanskie wybite nizey opisane computantur po gro. 108. A co nad to z lekich opłatkow zbywalo ossobliwie specifikatur.

In Anno 1666 wybito	Funt Gdanski po gr. 108	Facit złotych	Zbyszu ^f nad gr. 108 czyni zł.
Per Martium	11 488	41 356	24
Per Aprilem	17 869	64 328	12
Per Maium	30 925	111 330	—
Per Junium	26 883	96 778	24
Per Julium	25 271	90 975	18
Per Augustum	23 928	86 140	24
Per September	32 594	117 338	12
Per Octobrem	11 631	41 871	18
Summa Summarum przez ten wszystek czas wybito Funtow	po gr. 108 180 589 czyni zł	650 120	12
Wszystkiego zbyszu czyni zł. 27 580 2 11			

Summa jako samey Summy principalney tak y zbyszow czyni wszystkich w Malborku wybitych pieniędzy zł. 677 700:14:11

JmP Eydziatowicz Pisarz Skarbowy Commisarz. Abramowicz Pisarz menniczny.^g

SETTLEMENT OF THE MINT
OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA
AT MARIENBURG. March 5,
1666 to October 8, 1666.

Original--Unknown

Copy: This settlement is published from copies of this mint's Comptroller superintendent GDL National Treasury's secretary and Vilnius' Committee commissar John Eidziatavicius and licensed secretary of the national treasury Abramavicius, and presented on April 2, 1667 to the Warsaw Congress "Kvota" committee's commissars: a) Bibl. Czartor., 2736, s.169; b) CA AN USSR, I 5953, I.395.

POLISH TRANSLATION

Summary done in Malborg Mint in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from 5 March 1666 to 8 October 1666. The Secretary of the Treasury, Kingdom of Poland, P. Ossowski, and P. Zawadski, Mayor of Malborg and His Excellency JmP Bonkowski, Governor of Pomorze. Deputy Treasurer for the lands of Prussia who was in charge of supplying craftsmen from Danzig to the mint.

A Danzig pound of Czelag in comparison to Cracow pound was 8 grasis higher. Due to the difference in values of these pounds, most of the losses at the other mints were almost recovered.

[Translated from Lithuanian by Val Matelis. Translated from Polish by Lucian Chojecki and Edward Muszynski.]

This is an important installment as it lists for the first time information about the previously unknown Lithuanian mint at Marienburg. We hope you will take note of this.]

This is "elite" type spacing. Do you like this better?

THE KNIGHT, Volume 10, No. 3, Issue No. 57. The official publication of the Lithuanian Numismatic Association. Frank Passic, Albion, Michigan, Editor. Robert J. Douchis, Columbia, Maryland, Director. Subscription/membership to Volume 10, a donation of \$10 or more. Write: Lithuanian Numismatic Association, P.O. Box 612, Columbia, Maryland 21045. Editor's address: Frank Passic, 900 S Eaton St., Albion, Michigan 49224. The LNA is a member of the American Numismatic Association C-117903.

Commercial advertising rates: Business card insertion: \$5 per issue, or 6 for \$5 (save \$5). 1 page or envelope insert: \$35. ½ page: \$20. ¼ page: \$15.

We have leaflets to sign up new members. Let your collecting friends know about the LNA! Write for some leaflets and sign your friends up to receive **The Knight!**

Note: this has been an "experimental" issue to try out the new typewriter and different type styles. (Any mistakes were mine and not the typewriter's). Next issue we will go to a more uniform looking typestyle format. Again, your suggestions are welcome.

LDK pinigų kalyklų nuomotojo T. L. Boratinio patikėtinio ir jų administratoriaus A. M. Bandinelio ataskaita ir pretenzija, įteikta 1667 m. balandžio 2 d. Varšuvos seimo „Kvotos“ komisijai.

1667.IV.2

Originalas — Nežinomas.

Nuorašas — Ataskaita skelbiama iš nuorašo, rašyto 1667 m. balandžio 2 d. Varšuvos seimo „Kvotos“ komisijai, nagrinėjusiai LDK vario šilingų pinigų kalyklų veiklą: Bibl. Czartor., 2736, s. 166–167.

Publikacija — Neskelbta ir nepanaudota literatūroje.

Comput co się ma być Szczęgów w Mienicy W^oX^aL^o podług Contractow Jch msc PP Commissarzow wczynionych w Wilnie sub data die 21 January 1664 Anno.

A naprzod
Z PIERWSZEGO CONTRAKTU

	Na Rzęptą	Panu Contrahentowi
Ma się wybić na Woisko według Contractu fl.	3 000 000	2 250 000
Na Woisko Cudzoziemskie według Traktatu od Czerwonego Dworu	20 000	15 000
Roznym Jchmsc według specyfikacy	435 008	326 256
Na odprowadzenia do Wilna f. 220 000 według rachunkow liquidowanych Jemu P Podskarbiego	5 191 —15	3 892 //27
Na Interesa PP Kupcow względem Pultora Miliona Fantow	150 000	112 500
In Summa z Pierwszego Contraktu Facit	3 610 199 //15	2 707 648 //27

Potym

Z DRUGIEGO CONTRAKTU

Similiter przez Jchmm PP Commissarzow Wczynionego die 6. July 1665 Anno ma się wybić

	Na Rzęptą	P. Contrahentowi
Do Skarbu weszło y roznym Jchmsc zapłaciło się podług tegoz Contraktu	268 926 //15	268 926 //15
Na Bonificatią p. Contrahentowi względem podwyższonej monety	390 000	300 000
Summa z Contraktu wtorego Facit	658 926 /15	568 926 //15

Z TRZECIEGO CONTRAKTU

	fl. 498 500	fl. 498 500
Względem Bonificacy od podwyższonej monety		
In Summa z Pierwszego Contraktu wybito na Rzęptę	fl. 3 610 199 :15	2 707 648 //27
Z Drugiego Contraktu Facit	f. 658 926—15	568 926—15
Z Trzeciego Contraktu	f. 498 500	498 500

Summa tedy Summarium na Rzęptą ze wszystkich trzech Contractow Wczyni fl. 4 767 626 a na Pana Contrahenta f. 3 775 075 //12.

Ktore obiedwie in simul inclusive Summae co się miały wybić tak na Rzęptą iako y na Wnkoszty Jemci Pana Contrahenta Wczynią.

ZLP 8 542 701 //12

A na ostatek

Za Bonificatią Wczynioną facit fl. 888 500. A wedle rachunku JeMci P. Contrahenta przychodziłoby f. 1 166 651 //19. Tedy jeszcze przychodzi dobie JeMci P. Contrahentowi f. 278 115. A taka druga Summa na Wnkoszty Jemu Pana Contrahenta cedere powinna inclusive fl. 278 115, ktore in simul uenctae.

Efficient fl. 556 230

Ktore przyłączysz do wyzey mianowanych Summ fl. 8542 701 a z tym Wczyni co się ma wybić fl. 9 098 931 — 12.

Wibilo się tedy tak Wilnie iako y w Brzesciu według Computu in Summae fl. 7 166 855.

Restat tedy do wybiłania jeszcze in Summa fl. 1 932 076 — 12.

Zemiau „Kvotos“ komisijos komisaro raštininko ranka prirašyta: Od Pa Aniola Bandonolle^o podanny przy rachunkach Skarbowych A^o 1664 d 2 Aprilis w Warszawie.

This settlement and Claim of the lessee of the GDL money mints T.L. Boratini' trustee and their administrator A.M. Bandinelis, presented on April 2, 1667 to the Warsaw Congress' "Kvota" Commission. April 2, 1667.

Original--unknown

Copy--This settlement is published from copy, written April 2, 1667 to the Warsaw congress' "Kvota" Commission, studying the activity of the copper shilling money mints: Bibl. Czartor., 2736, s. 166-167.

Publication--unpublished and not used in the literature.

POLISH TRANSLATION:

Summary of the Vilnius Mint, Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Shown are payments made from the first contracts to the army, to the foreign legion on contract, miscellaneous, for transportation of money to Vilnius, according to receipts of Under Deputy Treasurer, and million and a half pounds for commerce. From the second contract to the Treasury, July 1665. Bonus to contractor due to inflation.

(No. 10 next page...)

This settlement of the GDL National Treasury governor Jerome Kryspinas Kirsenstein, presented April 2, 1667 to the Warsaw Congress' "Kvota" Commission. There follows a version of the GDL National Treasury, unreconcilable with the settlement of T.L. Boratini's money mint and the contractor's claims.

Original--unknown.

Copy--This settlement is published in two copies, presented on April 2, 1667, to the Warsaw Congress' "Kvota" Commission: a) Bibl. Czartor., 2736, s. 172-173; b) CE AN USSR, I5953, I, 477, v. 478.

NEXT ISSUE: CONCLUSION OF THIS SERIES.



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1667.IV.2

Originalas — Nežinomas.

Varšuvos — Ataskaita skelbiama iš dviejų nuorašų, įteiktų 1667 m. balandžio 2 d. Varšuvos seimo „kvotos“ komisijai: a) — Bibl. Czartor., 2736, s. 172—173; b) — UHB AH VCCP, I 5953, I. 477, v.—478.

Publikacija — Neskelbta ir nepanaudota literatūroje.

Comput wszystkich sum, które Jmśc Pan Boratyni Starosta Osiecki w Mennicy W^oX^oL^o szelezney tak na Rzptą iako na Kapital y Vnkoszty Menniczne, tudzież y ratione bonificatcy za szkody podjęte miał wybic za Trzema Contractami Jch Mściow Panow Commissarzow Rzptey y Skarbu W^oX^oL^o.

Z PIERWSZEGO CONTRACTU W WILNIE SUB data die 21 January A ^o 1664 zawartego	Na Rzptą maie	Na Kapital y Vnkoszty Pro-wizyey Kupcom za Fanty y ratione bonificaty za szkody
Na Woisko	3 000 000	2 250 000
Na Woisko Cudzoziemskie podług Tractatu pod Czerwonym Dworem	20 000	15 000
Roznym Jch Mściom wedlug osobliwego Reiestru Na odprowadzenie do Wilna fl. 220 000 Ratą pierwszą deklarowanych	435 008	326 256
Na wybicie tey Summy		5 191 :15
Na Interessa Panow Kupcow względem Pultora Miliona Fantow		3 892 :27
A na Wybicie tey Summy		150 000
In Summa z Pierwszego Contractu facit	3 455 008	112 500
		2 862 840 :12
Z DRUGIEGO CONTRACTU W WILNIE die 6 July in A ^o 1665 zawartego		
Do Skarbu weszło y roznym Jch Mściom in Partem Reipbl. wyplacono	268 926 :15	268 926 :15
Na Bonificatią Panu Contrahentowi względem podwyższoney monety wybic pozwolono		390 000
A na Kapital do wybicia tey Summy		300 000
Summa z Drugiego Contractu czyni	268 926 :15	958 926 :15
Z TRZECIEGO CONTRACTU W WARSZAWIE die 1 Juny A ^o 1666 zawartego		
Względem Bonificatcy od podwyższoney monety		498 500
A na Kapital do wybicia tey Summy		498 500
Summa z Trzeciego Contractu czyni		997 000

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Suma ze wszystkich Trech Contractow in Partem Skarbu Rzptey iako na Bonificatią, dwoiema razy pozwolono y inne (ut supra) wydalki na Stronę Jmści Pana Contrahenta in simul miano wybic fl. 8 542 701 : 12. To iest:

Na Rzptą z czego się Skarb ma wyliczac cessit	fl. 3 723 934 : 15
Na Stronę Jmści Pana Contrahenta miało się wybic	4 818 766 : 27
Na to z Mennicy Wilenskiej wybito	fl. 4 492 720
Zbysza z lekszych ^a opłatkow nad Sto groszy z funta przy-bywalo	125 864 : 7 $\frac{1}{22}$
Summa z Wilenskiej Mennicy czyni	fl. 4 618 584 : 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
W Brzeskiej Mennicy wybito	fl. 2 674 135
Przybyszu z lekszych opłatkow nad 100 gr. z Funta nale-zionych	72 430 : 8 : 3
Summa z Brzeskiej Mennicy	fl. 2 746 565 : 8 : 3
Summa Summarum ^b w Wilenskiej y Brzeskiej Mennicach wybito iuz summy nayduie się złotych	7 365 149 : 15 : 12
Niedobyl tedy J ^o Msc Pan Contrahent wedlug Contractow y bonificaty sobie pozwolonych ^c	fl. 1 177 551 : 26 : 6
Względem bonificatcy wedlug calculatcy od Jm Pana Starosty Osieckiego poda-ney y podpisaney iako wiele w ktorym miesiacu przez wszystkie czas operatcy men-nicznicy naddawac pro cento musial Przychodzilo by recompensare Jm Panu Contrahen-towi	fl. 1 166 651 : 10
Na to mają Contractami ^d (ut supra) pozwoloney bonificatcy fl. 888 500 osobli-wie na Kapital do wybicia tey Summy fl. 798 500. To wytrąciwszy zostaje ieszcze pra-tenzy szkod Jm Pana Contrahenta fl. 278 115, a na wybicie tey Summy na Vnkoszty przychodzilo by drugie tyle	fl. 278 115.
Oboie tedy złączywszy Summy ^e Czyni	fl. 556 230
Ktorą Summę przyłączywszy ^f do niedobytcy wyzey Summy przychodzi ieszcze in Partem Jm Pana Contrahenta złotych	fl. 1 733 781.
Tak tedy wszystką wybitą iako in Debito zostaiącą Summę zniózszy czyni	fl. 9 098 931 : 12

Odebralem z rąk JMP Podskarbiego 2 Aprilis, na rachunkach zasiadających^g.

^a Tekste b — Lzeyszych, ^b tekste a — In Summa; ^c tekste a — postompionych; ^d tekste b — Contrahentemu; ^e tekste a — nera, ^f tekste b — Co do wyzey niedobitey Summy przyłączwszy przychodzi...; ^g tekste a — nera.

LITHUANIAN SMALL CHANGE

Continued from page 5....

What was the meaning of the new design, the Vytis or horseman, as it appeared on coins? It would seem that Vytautas originated that design, and on the reverse left his father's Kestutis symbol, the towers of Gediminas. In the opinion of some writers, the knight could have represented the jogging Grand Duke himself. During Vytautas' reign the Knight became the state emblem.

Comparing the third type of coin with the second, much fewer of the third type was found in Lithuania—about 650 units. This could be because of their heavier weight, and that, in the 15th century, with the acceptance of the Prague grosh, Lithuanian coins were struck less. And were the coins struck in Vilnius alone, or in Vilnius and Kaunas, because of the lack of data, it is impossible to say.

To the fourth type of Lithuanian coin is related those coins whose one side shows The Knight, and the other side bears the doubled cross. Until now, this type of coin has been the scarcest, compared to the other types. They have been found in the Raudonvaris hoard (Vilnius region, 7 v.) and in four ancient graves (Sariai, Svencionu Region, Obaliai, Ukmerge Region, Azugiriai and Narkunai, Utenos Region). Two findspots of single finds are also known—Kaunas (1 v.) and Viteksk (1 v.). In Raudonvaris, these coins were found with lettering and without, and in ancient graves, without lettering.

At present, some students assign them to Vytautas, and others, to Jogaila. Vytautas could not have struck these coins, since on them, aside from The Knight, is inscribed Jogaila's engisn, the doubled cross on a shield. This ensign Jogaila used on his Polish coins. Further, on the third type of coin, the knight always jogged to the right, while those we describe, also to the right (Raudonvaris, Azugiriai, Narkunai, Obeliai), and to the left (Raudonvaris, Obeliai, Sariai). Sphegistikis show us that on Lithuania's national seals (among them, Vytautas' seal in 1385), the knight rode toward the left. If these coins had been struck by Jogaila from 1377 to 1392, the knight on his coins would have rode to the left. From 1430 to 1434, Jogaila could not have struck these coins, since only a few years had passed since Vytautas' death (1430), there would have been left in circulation his coins which are not found in the Raudonvaris hoard. Which means that during the period these coins were struck, none of Vytautas' coins remained in circulation. Therefore, the

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The following is reprinted from World Coin News, 28 July, 1981:

by Georg Hanna

The Upper East Land

This article appeared in the German language in a recent issue of Geldgeschichtliche Nachrichten, official magazine of GIG, the West German collector organization, where it was entitled "Das Land Ober Ost" (The Upper East Land). The original article has been excerpted and translated by Fred Borgmann especially for World Coin News, with assent of the GIG staff. — Editor.

THE UPPER EAST LAND — Occupied territories of the Eastern commander-in-chief and his currency in World War I.

In the beginning of the First World War the German Wehrmacht occupied part of the Russian Baltic regions, namely the Eastern provinces of Kurland, Lithuania and Bialystok-Grodno.

As the military operations ground to a standstill, the main military authorities sought to establish a regional government out of economic need. On grounds of military needs, the land was occupied territory to be administered by the military authorities and government could not be placed in the hands of local civilian authorities as in Brussels and Warsaw.

It was decided to place the authority of governing the area in the hands of General Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Nov. 1, 1914 to Aug. 29, 1916, and thereafter General Field Marshal Prince Leopold of Bavaria. The seat of this "government" was established in the palace of the Russian fortress commander at Kovno.

The region was populated predominantly by Latvians, Lithuanians, Poles, Jews, Russians, White Ruthenians and Germans.

KURLAND (Courland): 19,139 square kilometers; 269,812 population in 10 districts.

LITHUANIA: 63,275 square kilometers, 1,928,123 population in 34 districts.

BIALYSTOK-GRODNO: 26,394 square kilometers, 712,000 population in 14 districts.

Spread throughout all this was the massive German war machine. The ensuing great



battle of supply with its concentration on weapons and munitions necessitated the mobilization of the entire economic structure.

The occupied territory "Ober Ost" had to subject itself to financial regulation as agreed to in the Hague convention of Oct. 18, 1906, on the international rules of war. The entire productive capability was to be forced to aid the German war effort.

From Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1916, the first economic plan was set up. The second plan was instituted during the first half of 1917.

These regulations brought about the *Darlehnskassenscheine* notes, which became the legally required "legal tender" in an attempt by the Germans to gain complete financial control. These notes were demanded in payment of taxes, customs and private obligations. Notes were 20 and 50 kopeks and 1, 3, 10, 25 and 100 rubles and coins in iron were 1, 2 and 3 kopeks.

German banks set up exchange facilities. Authorities naturally tried to keep German currency out of these areas, and to redeem the marks already there for return to Germany.

Because of the disparity between ruble and mark, the second currency system was set up using the mark denomination.

To end speculation in the ruble against the mark, the Germans planned to redeem the notes after the war at the rate of two mark equal to one ruble.

Der Darlehnskassenschein ist ein Mark oder ein halbes Mark und wird nur gegen ein gesetzliches Zahlungsmittel in Verkehr gebracht. Wird er sonst in Verkehr gebracht, so ist er als Fälschung zu betrachten.



Skollinamosios Kasos ženklas
Puse markė

Notes of the Kowno (Kovno, or Kaunas) issue for Das Land Ober Ost (The Upper East Land) are dated April 4, 1918 and were intended for circulation in Kurland, Lithuania, Bialystok-Grodno and some neighboring occupied Russian areas. By an accident of history, they remained legal tender in Lithuania until 1922, long after their German creators had left the scene. Shown is the 1/2-mark note (Pick Germany R127)



The 1,000-mark note of the Darlehnskasse Ost (Land Bank East) depicts Mercury, a warrior in armor and a female worker in its green design. The 190 by 110mm note is one of the most beautifully designed pieces of paper money of the World War I period. (Pick Germany R134)

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direction in which the knight rode must be explained otherwise, some other ruler had them struck. In our opinion, only the eldest son of Jogaila could have struck these coins, Casimir, who began to rule the country after ten years of Vytautas' death. With the reign of Alexander, the knight always rode to the left.

The coins of Casimir, scion of Jogaila differed from one another not only in the direction of the knight's run, but also by type. Some of them bear the eagle's sign, and some are without them. These type coins are not similar. The first are earlier, the others later. That coins with lettering on them are earlier these facts attest: first, these coins bear signs of a more primitive striking technique; second, they are heavier than the coins without inscriptions. Naturally, their weighing basis was selected at a different level. That the coins with inscriptions are older is evident even from this: that the coins' weights are very "stretched out" (0.38-0.86 gr.) while the coins without inscriptions vary only from 0.30 to 0.34 gr. On coins with inscriptions and on those without, the direction of the knight's course is twofold--toward the left and toward the right.

Some writers conjecture that the inscriptions on the coins are hard to read only because the coins are worn. However, these coins could not have been worn down, since they were in circulation for only a short time. It seems that such careless striking of inscriptions on the coins related to the poor striking implement's pressure, as a result of which the letters came out unclear.

Probably Casimir's coins were struck during the first decade of his reign, apparently before his election as King of Poland in 1447. They could have been struck only in Vilnius, which at that time had grown into a large and well-known economic and trading center. In that same hoard and ancient grave there were found no different types of early Lithuanian coins. Apparently, this condition can be explained that the new type coins were struck when the older coins were no longer in circulation. It seems that the changed type coins were placed into circulation mostly within the limits of the striking Duke's own territory. In general, the described first strike Lithuanian coins were circulated only within the lands of the Grand Duchy. They are not found either in Russia or in Poland, or in other neighboring countries. It seems they were designed for local circulation only.

It is understandable that coins of a local type struck in the early second half of the 14th century would reflect the amazing changes in the economic and political life of Lithuania at that time. The concentration of hoards in the vicin-

ity of towns and trade routes show how trade and financial conditions first affected merchants and city dwellers. Nevertheless, findings of coins in ancient graves confirm that these conditions were also forced upon the lief of the common people.

[Editor's note: Notice how the author disagrees with what the late Jonas K. Karys wrote in his writings.]

THE UPPER EAST LAND

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The Upper East Land (Das Land Ober Ost) is shown on this map used with Georg W. Hanna's original article. (Courtesy GIG, Frankfurt, West Germany)